

# THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXVII.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 11th, 1901.

NUMBER 24

## WILSON, SONS & Co. (LIMITED.)

2, RUA DE S. PEDRO, "  
RIO DE JANEIRO

STEAMSHIP AGENTS AND PROPRIETORS OF  
COAL DEPOTS AT

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Steamer *Surrell* & *Albion* Co. Ltd.  
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Coal.—Large stocks kept of only the very best descriptions of South Wales Steam Coal.  
Tug Boats.—At all the ports.  
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Telegraphic Address, at each place is *ANGLO-USA*.

WILSON SONS & Co., Limited,

Are the sole Proprietors of the Above  
Depots and Branches.

Head Office: 7 Dimpel's Gardens, London, E. C.

## WILLIAM SMITH.

ENGLISH SHOEMAKER.

No. 6, Rua de S. Pedro  
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## KING, FERREIRA & CO.

Importers and Agents for Manufacturers.

11, Rua 1ª de Março, RIO DE JANEIRO.

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## J. C. V. MENDES

CONTRACTOR TO H. B. M.'S SHIPS ETC, ETC  
Provision Merchant,  
Shipping Grocer and General dealer.

6 - Praça 15 de Novembro - 6

(formerly No. 1)

LATH PALACE SQUARE

RIO DE JANEIRO

## Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children with please communicate with the Directors.

MISS LAVONA GRANN.

No. 115, Praia de Botafogo.

Botafogo.

## Missing Friends.

Information is desired at the British Consulate in regard to the whereabouts of Alaric W. Winstanley whose address was given as Rua Penha de S. Paulo No. 55 (solitary).

In response to an inquiry for next of kin from Port of Spain, Trinidad, B. W. I., the British Consul General at this port desires information of the whereabouts of persons of the names of Schult and Chamberlain.

## BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

(Established, 1831.)

BURNHAM, WILLIAMS & Co., Proprietors.

These locomotive engines are adapted to every variety of service, and are built accurately to standard gauges and templates. Like parts of different engines of same class perfectly interchangeable.

Passenger and Freight Locomotives, Mine Locomotives, Narrow Gauge Locomotives, Steam Street Cars, etc., etc.

Electric Locomotives and Plant for Electric Railways by the Baldwin Westinghouse Combination.

All work thoroughly guaranteed.

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WORKS SITUATED ON TIDE WATER

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Every description of Passenger and Freight Equipment for Broad and Narrow Gauge Railways. Special attention given to the construction of Carriages and Wagons for shipment to Foreign Railways.

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## WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE

The Westinghouse Automatic Brake is now in use on 35,000 locomotives and over 800,000 freight cars, besides in general use on passenger cars.  
The Westinghouse Air Brake Co. is prepared to fill orders for one to one thousand sets of Air Brakes for Freight Cars at one hour's notice.  
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58, Primeiro de Março,  
Rio de Janeiro

## CHARLES HUE

Commission Merchant and Ship Agent

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Water supplied on short notice

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## RUBBER HAND STAMPS



Metal-Bodied Rubber Type  
and Patent "AIR CUSHION" STAMP.  
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Office and works: 16, Travessa do Ouvidor,  
1st floor.  
N.B.—Special attention given to large  
stamps (trade-marks) and large type for  
marking coffee bags.

Business Signs Engraved

## REUTER'S - FINANZ - CHRONIK.

Subscriptions for this important financial organ published in London, will be received at this office.  
Subscription, 20s. per annum.

## AMERICAN Bank Note Company,

78 to 86 TRINITY PLACE,  
NEW YORK.

Business Founded 1795.  
Incorporated under Laws of the State of New York, 1888.  
Reorganized 1879.

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BONDS, POSTAGE & REVENUE STAMPS,  
LEGAL TENDER AND NATIONAL BANK  
NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES; and for  
Foreign Governments.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,  
BANK NOTES, SHARE CERTIFICATES, BONDS  
FOR GOVERNMENTS AND CORPORATIONS,  
DRAFTS, CHECKS, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,  
STAMPS, &c., in the finest and most artistic style  
FROM STEEL PLATES.

WITH SPECIAL SPECIFICATIONS TO PREVENT COUNTERFEITING.  
Special papers manufactured exclusively for  
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SAFETY COLORS. SAFETY PAPERS.  
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JOHN E. CURRIER, Secretary.

J. K. MYERS, Asst. Treas.

F. R. MYERS, Asst. Sec'y.

## JAMES MITCHELL & Co.

Mechanical, Hydraulic, & Electrical Engineers  
Importers of North American Machinery and Man-  
ufactures.

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OF

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McIntosh Seymour & Co.  
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Peckham Truck Co.  
Magnolia Metal Co.  
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RIO DE JANEIRO:

Rua do Ouvidor, 55 and 57, Caixa 954

SÃO PAULO:

Rua Direita, 7, Caixa Q

## THE BRAZILIAN COAL COM- PANY, LIMITED.

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of Cardiff and London

Colliery Proprietors.

Coal Depots in all the principal ports of the world.  
A constant and fresh supply of Gory's Merthyr Steam  
Coal always in stock.  
Prompt delivery at reasonable prices.  
Tugboats always ready for service.  
Engineering Works.  
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Entrance: Rua Gen. Camara.

Depot: ILHA DOS FERREIROS

P.O. Box 774

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Wishing to buy a money-making press, will do well  
to examine the

GORDON PRESSES

made by

Chandler & Price, Cleveland, O.

They are made of the best material, are accurately  
fitted, and are light running. And they are the cheapest  
first-class presses on the market.

For further particulars inquire at

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Established 1782

Authorized by Imperial Decree No. 8.057 of March 24th, 1887.

Insures against risk of fire, houses, goods and merchandise, and offers the best of guarantees with the most favorable conditions.

C. J. Cazaly, Agent.

a, Rua General Camara—1st floor.

**LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.**Capital (fully subscribed) £2,127,500  
Reserve fund..... 973,245

Agents

Edward Ashworth &amp; Co.

No. 50, Rua 1º de Março, Rio de Janeiro.  
No. 21 A, Rua da Quitanda, São Paulo.**BRITISH & FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.**Capital..... £1,000,000 sterling  
Reserve fund... „ 1,328,751

Agent: P. E. Swanwick.

87, Rua 1º de Março—2nd floor.

**GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.**

Agents in Rio de Janeiro:

Youle &amp; Co.

No. 38, Rua 1º de Março.

**NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. LD.**Total funds on 31st Dec. 1899... £14,499,089  
Authorized Capital..... „ 3,000,000  
Subscribed Capital..... „ 2,750,000

Agents for Rio de Janeiro:

Pullen, Schmidt &amp; Co.

107, Rua da Quitanda.

**COLONIES.**

Advertiser completing contract in June desires a re-engagement in Colonies as Manager or Agent to a Company engaged in merchandise, timber, transport, or shipping; thoroughly competent and experienced in the direction of a Colonial business. — Unexceptionable references. Address "Commerce" care of J. W. Vickers, 3 Nicholas Lane, London E.C., England.

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A few words on the superiority of,

**TROPICAL****DUNLOP TYRES**

"I send you by parcels post a Dunlop Tyre which has had a record experience, having been in daily use on the back wheel of my bicycle since 1896, and done fully 15,000 'tropical' miles. The front tyre like Charley's Aunt, is still running and absolutely flawless, although fitted at the same time as the one now sent to you. I think this fact speaks volumes for the durability of your tyres."

MR. F. M. STAPLES,  
Colombo, Ceylon.

In order to prevent fraud purchasers of these famous tyres should make a point of observing that the Company's trade mark is embossed on the outer cover and inner tube.

Correspondence invited with,

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRES CO. LTD.

Alma Street, Coventry, England.



Trade-mark.

**Official Directory**

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). PETROPOLIS SIR HENRY NEVILL DERING, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1.º de Março. EUGENE SEGER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraí (opposite Custom House). C. B. RHIND, Acting Consul General.

**Church Directory**

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Service is held every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock. There is a Celebration of the Holy Communion on the first and third Sundays in the month at 11 a.m. and on the second and fourth Sundays at 9 a.m., also on Saints' Days according to announcements. Baptisms and marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain, for whom communications may be sent to Crassey &amp; Co. 38 Rua do Ouvidor.

JOHN D'ARCY, T. C. D.,

British Chaplain.

Hotel Metropole.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 179.—Divine service in Portuguese on Sundays. Prayer meeting at 10 a.m. Worship at 11 a.m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6½ p.m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p.m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services every Sabbath at 12 noon. Sunday School at 10 a.m. Holy Communion first Sabbath of each month.—Portuguese services: S.S. every Sabbath at 10 a.m. Worship at 11 a.m. Preaching at 7-15 p.m. Wednesdays Song Service at 7 p.m. Prayer-meeting and Bible study at 7-10 p.m. Messages for the Pastor may be left at Rua Ajuda 10, or Rua Conde de Bacepede 78. M. DICKIN, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

ALVARO R. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence: On the Church premises.  
BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Saut' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Thursday at 7 p.m.

F. F. SOREN, Pastor.

Caixa 352

PETROPOLIS METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Avenida Marçal Deodoro, No. 9. English service at 4 p.m. Sundays. Portuguese services at 11 a.m. and 7-15 p.m. Sundays; 7-30 p.m. Wednesdays. Sunday School at 10 a.m.

EDMUND A. TILLY, Pastor.

**Miscellaneous.**

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 71.—On sale the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READ. ROOM. 31, Rua Gonçalves Dias.—Open from noon to 6 p.m.—For terms, apply to Librarian

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—Rest and Reading Room 115, Rua da Saude, W. J. L'AMBY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Candelaria.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 39, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 9 a.m. to 10 o'clock p.m. Secretary's office hours from noon to 1 o'clock p.m. K. A. W. Sloan President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; Domingos de Oliveira, Hon. Treasurer.

**RIVER PLATE ITEMS.**

—The municipal census of Rosrio, Argentina, shows a population of 112,461, of which 65,779 are Argentines.

—The municipal council of Buenos Aires has resolved to change the name of Calle Piedad to that of Calle General Mitre.

—The negotiations for the unification of the Argentine foreign loans do not seem to be making much progress. The European bankers insist on terms which the Argentines do not wish to grant.

—The newspapers at Buenos Aires are very generally adopting the Linotype composing machines, which demonstrates that they are much more prosperous than their Rio de Janeiro contemporaries.

—We understand that the committee named to investigate and report on the state of the firm of Pasts Roche and Co., has decided to recommend the reconstruction of the business with a capital of fcs. 4,000,000. —Southern Cross.

—President Cuestas of Uruguay seems to be very deeply in trouble. He has offended the "blancos" who are now in threatening opposition, while a faction of the "colorados" under Herrera y Obes is in a state of chronic conspiracy. There is apparently very little hope for Uruguay.

—The Diario de Buenos Aires published on the 8th inst. a telegram from Rio de Janeiro stating that the Brazilian senate will reject the project imposing a tax on flour in bags. This has naturally produced an excellent impression in Argentina, and the abolition of the duty on Brazilian coffee is spoken of.

—The head of a commercial firm who lately arrived from a trip in the interior provinces reports great misery in Córdoba, Tucumán and Salta, nobody pays. In Santa Fé it is quite the opposite, the situation has notably improved. Formerly the colonists were the victims of the storekeepers. Today after two good crops and after settling their debts, the colonists are able to facilitate the storekeepers with a loan. —Southern Cross, Buenos Aires, May 31.

—During the month of April and the first fortnight in May 25 cargoes representing 171,819 bags of flour have been shipped to Brazil. Some firms are preparing to ship the flour in barrels on the American system, up to the present 490 barrels have been shipped. In April 1900, 40,853 bags were exported and for the 4 months of this year 426,441 bags against 117,906 bags during the same time last year. —Southern Cross, May 31.

—According to a telegram of the 5th inst. the Buenos Aires health board has complained to the minister of interior of the inaccuracy of the consular health reports from Rio de Janeiro. These reports are all favorable, while at the same time vessels are arriving at the port of Buenos Aires with cases of yellow fever on board. But, may we ask, are[?] genuine cases? We have precious little faith in the Argentine sanitary doctor, for we have seen them diagnose a bad case of indigestion, with fever, as a case of yellow fever.

**PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.**

Statistical Annual for 1901: compiled by Charles B. Murray and published by the Cincinnati Price Current. Contains statistical returns of the provision and grain trade, live stock and beef trade, crops, etc. for the year ending 31st March 1901. An invaluable reference book for the several trades to which it is devoted.

Commercial Intelligence: Australian Double Number, May 4th. Our enterprising contemporary has issued so good a number, specially devoted to the Australian commonwealth, that it deserves special notice. It contains a number of interesting maps, a portrait group of the new government and several important articles on Australia and its resources.

Almanak Commercial e Industrial do Rio de Janeiro, 1901; by A. Antão. A new business directory, in which business firms are classified alphabetically according to their family names, and also by streets in numerical order. As this is the first year of the publication, the compiler has been able to cover only the central district in this issue, but hopes to include other districts in future issues. The object is a good one for it will materially assist in finding addresses, but it is naturally still far from complete. For instance, there is no mention of The Rio News in the volume, and it could not be complete without that.

Report of the Directors to the Shareholders, Leopoldina Railway Co. Ld. Statement of Revenue and Capital Accounts for the year ended December 31st, 1900. The gross receipts for the year were £558,637 and the working expenses £118,978, leaving a surplus of £109,679, to which is added £135,807 representing balance from 1899, government guarantee, exchange account and transfer fees, making a grand total of £245,486. Deducting interest charges and income tax there remained a balance of £162,919, out of which the directors proposed to pay a dividend of 1 ½ per cent, or 3½ per share, and carry forward £80,990 to new account. The gross currency receipts, however, were 14,291,000, against 16,879,000 in 1899, the decrease being counterbalanced by the improvement in exchange.

Mensagem apresentada a Assembléa Geral Legislativa do Estado da Bahia. The message of Gov. Severino Vieira presented to the state legislature on April 11th last. It gives the total receipts of the past year as £2,639,771,417 and the expenditures, as £3,623,059,002, showing a deficit of 279,025,423. In comparing ordinary receipts and expenditure, however, the deficit was 932,287,558. The governor very wisely recommends greater economy in expenditure. The debt of the state on 28th May 1900 was as follows:—funded 13,235,613,705, including a foreign debt of 6,078,235,613,705, floating 5,519,043,763, and for deposits 3,530,135,460; total 22,304,822,928, not including the equivalent of the foreign gold debt. During the year the governor borrowed 2,385,493,790 more and paid off 550,000 of floating debt.

**Electro-Galvano Therapia****LIST OF DISEASES CURABLE BY THE ED. B. KNEESE SYSTEM:**

Aborrecimento da vida.	Dor de ouvido.	Molestias de coração.
Alelução mental.	" seltica.	" do estomago.
Aneurisma.	Dyspepsia.	" dos rins.
Asinhua.	" sônica.	" nervosa.
Asinhua.	Entorpecimento.	Neuresthenia.
Azin.	Eruqueçao.	Nervalgia.
Beriberi.	Euplesia.	Orelite.
Bronquite.	Erysipela.	Palpitações.
Camburão.	Escarlatina.	Paralyxia.
Chlorose.	Escarlatina.	Pesadelos.
Colica em geral.	Escarlatina.	Prisão de ventre.
Consequencias do parto.	Escarlatina.	Prostração.
Constipação.	Escarlatina.	Psoriatie.
Consumpção.	Escarlatina.	Rachitismo.
Cutaneaença.	Escarlatina.	Rheumatismo.
Convulsões.	Escarlatina.	Sollux.
Copeluche.	Escarlatina.	Suítez acedental.
Dança de S. Gêdo.	Escarlatina.	Suspensão de menstruo.
Debilidade.	Escarlatina.	Tetania.
Delirio.	Escarlatina.	Torturas.
Desvio.	Escarlatina.	Toxas.
Dor de cabeça.	Escarlatina.	Tremores.
" garganta.	Escarlatina.	Trosc.
" na espinha.	Escarlatina.	Velhi e prematura.
" nervilica.	Escarlatina.	Vertigens.
" no coração.	Escarlatina.	Venulos.
" no estomago.	Escarlatina.	Z ad nos ouvidos.
" no fígado.	Escarlatina.	

The public in general, those who suffer, and the enlightened medical profession are invited to examine this new perfected system for the application of ELECTRICITY in CONFIDENT CURABLE, which is inventor will have great pleasure in explaining.

**ELECTRO-GALVANIC BATTERIES**

OF

Ed. B. Kneese.

Industrial Inventor.

Are always used, whether the application be in insoles or webbing, with the face stamped, in contact with the skin, and are to be used day and night until a complete cure, removing only when taking a bath.

**PRICE LIST:**

Electric insoles (palmilhas) pair...	20\$000	Electric batteries for the abdomen	40\$000
Electric batteries for the head...	20\$000	Electric armlets.....	20\$000
do do for the neck...	20\$000	Electric bracelets.....	20\$000
do do for the breast...	40\$000	Electric batteries for the thighs...	20\$000
do do for the sides...	40\$000	do do for the legs...	20\$000

91 RUA DO OUVIDOR 91

RIO DE JANEIRO

**Banks.****LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000  
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000  
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

10, Rua da Alfandega

Draws on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,  
 PENNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO  
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,  
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,  
 BUENOS AYRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND  
 NEW YORK.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.  
 Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.  
 Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co.,  
 nachf. HAMBURG.  
 Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.  
 Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA.

**BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.**

Established in Hamburg on 16th December,  
 1887 by the "Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft"  
 in Berlin and the "Norddeutsche Bank in Ham-  
 burg," Hamburg.

Capital..... 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

(Caixa 108.)

French-offices in São Paulo and Santos

(Caixa 330.) (Caixa 185)

Draws on:

Direction der Disconto  
 Gesellschaft, Berlin  
 Norddeutsche Bank in  
 Hamburg, Hamburg  
 M. A. von Rothschild  
 Sohn, Frankfurt a. M.  
 N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London  
 Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft  
 London  
 Manchester and Liverpool  
 District Banking Company Limited,  
 London  
 Union Bank of London, Limited,  
 London  
 Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.  
 Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches.  
 Heine & Co., Paris.  
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de  
 Paris, Paris.  
 Léonard Frères & Co., Paris.  
 De Neudize & Co., Paris.  
 Banco Lisboa & Açores and corres-  
 pondents.  
 and any other countries.  
 Opens accounts current.  
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.  
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks  
 shares, etc., and transacts every description of bank-  
 ing business.  
 Theil-Gutschow,  
 Directors.

**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

As authorized by Decree No. 340, of 19th October 1891.

Subscribed capital..... £ 1,500,000  
 Realized do..... " 900,000  
 Reserve fund..... " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, Rue Halévy, Fernanducci, Para, Santos,  
 S. Paulo, Santos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario,  
 Montevideo and Paysandu.

DRAWN ON:-

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON  
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.  
 Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL  
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.

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 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

**THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.**HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST  
London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
 Idem paid up..... " 500,000  
 Reserve fund..... " 840,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1ª de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO  
 BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and  
 Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,  
 LONDON.  
 Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.  
 Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.  
 and correspondents in Germany.  
 Messrs. Roesli & Co.,  
 and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. Y. A., NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and  
 transacts every description of Banking business.

**BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.**

Established in Paris on the 23rd October 1856 by the  
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and the Société  
 Générale pour favoriser le développement du Com-  
 merce et de l'Industrie en France.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

Head Office:  
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Pa-  
 ris, and agencies.  
 Société Générale pour favoriser le dé-  
 veloppement du Commerce et de  
 l'Industrie en France, and agencies.  
 LONDON: Union Bank of London, Limited,  
 London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,  
 Parr's Bank, Limited.  
 GERMANY: Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft,  
 Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches  
 Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and bran-  
 ches.  
 Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.  
 Correspondents in all chief cities.  
 PORTUGAL: J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co.  
 and their correspondents.  
 Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon  
 ITALY: Credito Italiano.  
 AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY.

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest for fixed periods; executes orders for  
 purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and trans-  
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Realized Capital. Rs. 101,246,400\$000

N. B. This capital to be  
 reduced to Rs. 100,000,000 in accordance with  
 the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund. Rs. 17,480,078\$735

Profits in suspense. Rs. 11,156,739\$835

on 31st May 1900.

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**CRICKET AT PAYSANDU.**

NIGGERS &amp; WHITES.

This match, played at Paysandú on the 2nd  
 inst., resulted in another rather easy victory  
 for the Whites by 112 runs. For the winners,  
 Ginnis played a very good innings of 59 not  
 out; Robinson and Quennel also batted well  
 for their runs.  
 Tootal and Tatam gave the Niggers most  
 assistance.  
 For the Whites, Slater and Jackson bowled  
 well, and Wucherer captured four wickets for  
 23 for his side.

We give below full score and analysis:—

NIGGERS.

E. Morrissey, ct. Hemleron, b. Jackson... 17  
 F. Morrissey, bowled Jackson... 14  
 V. N. Tatam, do. Slater... 32  
 K. Morrissey, run out... 30  
 E. A. Tootal, ct. Quennel, b. Jackson... 30  
 E. V. Morrissey, bowled Slater... 7  
 J. Robinson, bowled Slater... 0  
 E. E. Hime, ct. Robinson, b. Slater... 9  
 O. Wucherer, bowled Jackson... 0  
 L. F. A. Nobrega, not out... 2  
 R. H. Robinson, bowled Slater... 2  
 Extras... 7  
 Total... 120

ANALYSIS.

B. R. M. WKTS. W.  
 W. Slater... 13 42 6 5  
 N. W. Jackson... 95 54 3 4  
 W. T. Ginnis... 30 17 1 —

WHITES.

N. W. Jackson, ct. Tootal, h. F. Morrissey... 27  
 C. L. Robinson, ct. R. b. E. Morrissey... 40  
 F. O. Quennel, l.b.w., b. F. Morrissey... 33  
 H. G. Pierce, ct. J. b. R. H. Robinson... 15  
 H. L. Wheatley, bowled R. H. Robinson... 4  
 W. T. Ginnis, not out... 59  
 C. Henderson, bowled Wucherer... 13  
 W. Tate, do... 4  
 W. P. Slater, do... 0  
 H. W. Stacey, c. and b. E. V. Morrissey... 4  
 C. Jackson, bowled Wucherer... 10  
 Extras... 23  
 Total... 232

ANALYSIS.

B. R. M. WKTS. W.  
 R. Morrissey... 36 20 — —  
 R. H. Robinson... 78 66 — 2  
 E. E. Hime... 12 5 — —  
 F. Morrissey... 66 28 1 2  
 F. do... 42 29 1 1  
 V. N. Tatam... 18 15 — —  
 O. Wucherer... 46 23 — 4  
 E. A. Tootal... 12 7 — —  
 E. V. Morrissey... 12 10 — 1  
 J. Robinson... 6 6 — —

PAYSANDU C. C. 15. L. &amp; B. BANK LTD.

This match was played at Paysandú on the  
 6th inst., and resulted in a victory for the  
 Bank by 81 runs.

Gifford batted well for his 53, and a new  
 bat—S. Mann—hit well for his 42. Of the  
 Club bowlers Sherrard did best, capturing 3  
 wickets for 14 runs.

On going in the Club completely broke  
 down, Hargreaves and Slater alone showing  
 any resistance to the bowling of Stutfield and  
 Gifford, the latter taking six wickets at a cost  
 of only 16 runs.

We give below full score and analysis:—

PAYSANDU CRICKET CLUB.

1st innings.  
 C. H. Pullen, bowled Stutfield... 3  
 C. L. Robinson, bowled Gifford... 2  
 R. Carson, l.b.w. b. Gifford... 3  
 O. Wucherer, bowled Stutfield... 2  
 W. S. Hargreaves, ct. and b. Stutfield... 16  
 G. H. Nelson, bowled Gifford... 4  
 R. H. Sherrard, do. do... 0  
 A. L. Samwell, c. and b. Stutfield... 10  
 J. Wilson, not out... 1  
 G. H. Thayer, bowled Gifford... 0  
 A. Macmillan, do. do... 10  
 Extras... 51  
 Total... 140

ANALYSIS.

B. R. M. WKTS. W.  
 W. Slater... 168 52 3 7  
 O. N. Jackson... 163 42 6 8  
 R. H. Robinson... 24 21 — —  
 H. G. Pierce... 12 9 — —  
 F. M. Kentish... 18 2 — —

2nd innings.

C. H. Pullen, not out... 15  
 C. L. Robinson, bowled Wright... 1  
 R. Carson, ct. sub. b. Wright... 0  
 O. Wucherer, bowled Mann... 40  
 W. S. Hargreaves, ct. Gifford, b. Napier... 40  
 R. H. Sherrard, not out... 3  
 J. Wilson, ct. Carver, b. Mann... 2  
 Extras... 7  
 Total... 72

(5 wickets) 72

Analysis.

1st innings.  
 B. R. M. WKTS.  
 E. R. Gifford... 70 16 4 6  
 A. L. Stutfield... 66 25 1 7

2nd innings.

B. R. M. WKTS.  
 A. R. L. Wright... 48 32 — 2  
 R. Napier... 12 5 1 1  
 R. Mann... 30 28 — 2

LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK.

1st innings.

E. R. Gifford, ct. Samwell, b. Wucherer... 53  
 A. R. L. Wright, bowled Hargreaves... 0  
 R. H. Napier, ct. Samwell, b. Hargreaves... 0  
 A. L. Stutfield, ct. Macmillan, b. Samwell... 14  
 A. W. Hadden, bowled Wucherer... 5  
 S. Mann, bowled Sherrard... 42  
 H. Thom, bowled Hargreaves... 6  
 A. L. Perry, run out... 1  
 R. H. Bradford, ct. Carson, b. Sherrard... 4  
 A. Low, bowled Hargreaves... 0  
 H. W. Garner, not out... 0  
 Extras... 10  
 Total... 135

Analysis.

B. R. M. WKTS. W.  
 W. S. Hargreaves... 74 18 — 4  
 A. L. Samwell... 60 50 — 1  
 O. Wucherer... 24 43 — 1  
 R. Sherrard... 36 14 1 3

RIO DE NICHEROV.

This match was played at Paysandú on the  
 6th inst. Nicherov winning, after an exciting  
 finish, by four runs.

Rio started badly and it was only when  
 Piece joined Jackson that runs began to  
 come; the pair putting on 45 for the third  
 wicket. The fourth and fifth wickets only  
 added one run and things were looking very  
 bad for Rio till Hime joined Henderson and  
 helped to put on twenty for the eighth wicket.  
 After Henderson left there was little resistance,  
 except from R. Robinson who hit hard for his  
 13, the innings closing for 136. Hime being  
 not out for a very useful 27. Stutfield bowled  
 well taking 5 wickets for 52 runs.

Nicherov then went in and for some time  
 the scoring was very slow. However, when  
 Gifford joined E. Morrissey runs began to come  
 quicker and it was only after there had been  
 two changes in the bowling that they were  
 separated, Morrissey being run out after play-  
 ing a very careful innings of 24. R. Morrissey  
 then came in and hit up 22 in a very short  
 time before being caught and bowled by  
 Jackson. Shortly afterwards Gifford was well  
 taken in the long field by Robinson.  
 His 56 included six fours, the result of some  
 very fine drives. He only gave one chance  
 to square leg early in the innings which, had  
 it been accepted, might have changed the  
 result of the match. After he left there was  
 little resistance and the innings closed for  
 140 runs.

Jackson bowled very well, taking six wickets  
 at a cost of only seven runs each.

We give below full score and analysis:

Rio: 1st innings.

N. W. Jackson, ct. Louas, b. Stutfield... 26  
 N. V. Tatam, bowled Gifford... 2  
 P. O. Quennel, do Stutfield... 2  
 H. G. Pierce, do do... 26  
 H. L. Wheatley, do do... 0  
 C. L. Robinson, ct. Hampson, b. Ginnis... 1  
 C. Henderson, bowled Ginnis... 16  
 E. E. Hime, not out... 27  
 F. M. Kentish, bowled E. Morrissey... 6  
 W. P. Slater, do do... 3  
 R. H. Robinson, ct. Hampson, b. Stutfield... 13  
 Extras... 14  
 Total... 136

Analysis.

B. R. M. WKTS.  
 A. L. Stutfield... 100 52 2 5  
 E. R. Gifford... 42 31 — 1  
 W. T. Ginnis... 30 24 — 2  
 E. Morrissey... 24 16 — 2

NICHEROV—1st innings.

E. Morrissey, run out... 24  
 E. A. Tootal, bowled Slater... 9  
 R. Gifford, ct. R. Robinson, b. Jackson... 36  
 R. Morrissey, c. and b. Jackson... 22  
 W. T. Ginnis, ct. Wheatley, b. Jackson... 4  
 W. S. Tate, c. C. Robinson, b. Jackson... 7  
 E. V. Morrissey, bowled Slater... 11  
 A. L. Stutfield, do Jackson... 3  
 H. C. Hampson, c. and b. Jackson... 5  
 G. H. Louas, bowled Slater... 1  
 H. W. Stacey, (Subj), not out... 4  
 Extras... 14  
 Total... 140

Analysis.

B. R. M. WKTS. W.  
 W. Slater... 168 52 3 7  
 O. N. Jackson... 163 42 6 8  
 R. H. Robinson... 24 21 — —  
 H. G. Pierce... 12 9 — —  
 F. M. Kentish... 18 2 — —

## THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURÉUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price-current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 11th, 1901.

ACCORDING to the recent decision of the federal supreme court in the Borlido case the foreign residents of Brazil are now subject wholly to the arbitrary pleasure of the executive and have no recourse at law for their protection. Taking the Borlido case as an example, a foreigner may be arrested, imprisoned, denied all communication with family, friends and lawyer, and deported to any part of the world as a steerage passenger without money and other clothes than what he may be wearing. All this may be done secretly, and the excuse of the executive power that it is done because he "had become inconvenient to public order," is sufficient to deprive him of all constitutional and legal guarantees. The court does not allow that the government may be actuated by personal motives, that its act may be an abuse of authority, or that a mistake may have been committed. It is admitted that the constitution expressly offers guarantees to foreigners against such arbitrary treatment, but to escape this the judge who rendered the decision of the court, makes the astounding declaration that because under the monarchy the Emperor swore to serve the country in accord with the constitution, while the President now swears to serve the country and the republic, therefore "the condition is not imposed upon him of being in accord with the constitution." The logical conclusion, therefore, is that the President is invested with powers superior to the constitution, that he is not bound to observe the provisions of that fundamental compact, and that he is virtually a dictator because his acts are not limited by law and no power exists to hold him in check. Of course the argument is based on false premises and the doctrine is false, but the decision of the court is in harmony with the judge's reasoning, and that view of the subject will prevail until some new decision corrects it. In justice to the court it should be said that its decision was based on another point. The minister of justice informed the court that Borlido was deported in accordance with an executive decree (unpublished) of March 23rd "because his permanency in this capital had become inconvenient to public order," (although at the same time the government sent out information that this same "public order" was not endangered), which decree had been revoked by another of May 6th. The court thereupon declared the case prejudged and dismissed it, leaving the principle at stake untouched, except by declarations made in the discussion of the subject. It was also held by the government, in its presentation of the case, that Borlido's claim to be a citizen under the decree of 14th December, 1889 (which declared all foreigners residing in Brazil on 15th November, 1889, to be citizens unless registering their refusal) is not valid because proofs are wanting that he was here on that date, and also that the evidence offered of that citizenship by his

having registered as a voter, is not conclusive because such registry affords no proof of the acquisition of Brazilian citizenship. Under the dictatorship of Floriano Peixoto the government refused to allow the British minister to interfere in behalf of an imprisoned British subject, because it was claimed that he resided here on 15th November 1889 and had not formally declared his wish not to accept Brazilian citizenship, but no proofs were tendered. It will be seen, therefore, that the government is ready to interpret the law either way to suit its own purposes. If now the executive is privileged to arrest and deport foreigners at pleasure, and if there is no recourse at law against such acts, the government not being obliged to answer for its proceeding in such cases, then there remains no protection whatever for them in this country. It may be urged that no government would abuse such a power, but to this it may be said that no conservative, law-abiding government would do so, while a reactionary government would be constantly abusing it. It is evident that Borlido was arrested on a false alarm, and that his presence here was no more inconvenient to public order than the thousands who talk politics in the café every day. And if a man may be deported for talking politics, why may not the broker for speculating in exchange, or the banker who puts down the rate, or the coffee buyer who pays too little? If the reasons are not to be reviewed in court nor made public, then any reason will serve as a pretext. The position of the executive in this matter is certainly not tenable, but this does not lessen the danger to foreign interests. Unfortunately the executive power now dominates both the legislative and judicial branches of the government, and there is practically no organized opposition to its will. And there are very few men in Brazil independent enough and courageous enough to oppose the executive on mere questions of principle. The foreigner must therefore accept the situation as Minister Epitacio Pessoa defines it, and as the federal supreme court assents to it. We are here on sufferance, and no matter what our work may be or what our services may have been, it is within the power of the executive to ship us away like *cafetiers* or anarchists at any moment.

In speaking of the visit together of the American and Chilean ministers at the foreign office on Wednesday last the *Jornal do Brazil* intimates that its object was to induce Brazil not to withdraw from the approaching session of the Pan-American congress in Mexico. The *Jornal* intimates that Brazil's withdrawal would be a great victory for a certain European power whose colonies in Brazil are creating so much alarm in the United States. It would show Brazil's absolute indifference to these alarms. The two ministers are therefore anxious to induce Brazil not to make common cause with the weaker nations of South America and withdraw from the congress. The *Jornal* adds, however, that it still believes that Brazil will not accept restrictions of any kind. It is to be said that the *Jornal do Brazil* is not a government organ and does not in any manner represent the opinions of the administration, but as the views of that paper are those of a large and influential class, and as we have heard no one defend the effort to exclude arbitration from discussion at Mexico, it may be inferred that the sentiment of the government is not altogether different from what our colleague expresses. It must be remembered that it was a Brazilian delegate who introduced the subject of arbitration into the recent Latin-American scientific congress at Montevideo, to the great annoyance of Chile, and that this incident was warmly applauded throughout the whole of Brazil. It can hardly be expected, therefore, that Brazil will be so inconsistent as to reject at Mexico what she applauded at Montevideo—and all within the same year. In our opinion, Brazil can not logically support any proposition for the suppression of discussions on arbitration in any American international congress.

### THE STATUS OF FOREIGNERS.

The *Jornal do Brazil* of last Thursday contains an excellent article on the present status of naturalized and unnaturalized foreigners in Brazil in view of the decision of the supreme court on the case of the merchant Borlido expelled from Brazil by the government on the 23rd of last March, a case characterized not only by the arbitrary nature of the order for expulsion, which was not authorized by any law, but also by the barbarous cruelty with which the order was executed. In a communication addressed to the court the minister of justice stated that the expulsion of Borlido had been effected in virtue of an

executive decree of March 23, which has since been repealed by another executive decree, dated May 6. Neither of these decrees has been published.

The minister claimed for the government the right to exercise discretionary, absolute and unlimited power in the matter of expelling foreigners from Brazil. Borlido's lawyer denied the existence of such a right, since there is no law conferring upon the government the authority claimed by the minister. He moreover contended that, even if the government had the right to expel foreigners, it had no right to expel one who was a naturalized citizen of Brazil. He asked for a writ of habeas corpus in favor of his client and for the prosecution of the persons responsible for the abuse of power that had been committed. The court, however, neither granted the writ of habeas corpus, nor ordered the prosecution of the persons who had ordered and effected the expulsion of Borlido, thus apparently sanctioning the government's claim to extra-legal authority.

As the *Jornal do Brazil* points out, the status of both naturalized and unnaturalized foreigners, which the provisions of the constitution seemed to render very plain and simple, has now become, in consequence of the action of the government and supreme court, doubtful and complicated. If the government's doctrine is to prevail, the personal security of foreigners will depend entirely on the will of the executive. And it may be added that this doctrine, if accepted, will moreover open the question of the origin of the government's authority.

### THE IMPORT TRADE.

The following figures are taken from official data published by the custom-house, showing the official value of imports at Rio de Janeiro:

1898.....	240,095,426\$864
1899.....	229,362,876\$164
1900.....	181,172,777\$320
These imports were from the following countries:	
British Empire:	
1898.....	98,037,899\$447
1899.....	94,206,978\$654
1900.....	61,728,666\$735
Argentina:	
1898.....	27,132,209\$842
1899.....	21,293,310\$025
1900.....	25,284,148\$171
Germany:	
1898.....	25,801,735\$352
1899.....	25,094,356\$186
1900.....	19,734,416\$344
France:	
1898.....	25,512,480\$707
1899.....	23,546,471\$526
1900.....	14,795,902\$047
United States:	
1898.....	18,574,463\$219
1899.....	18,172,913\$225
1900.....	15,732,382\$755
Portugal:	
1898.....	14,280,674\$811
1899.....	12,924,532\$595
1900.....	13,043,161\$452
Uruguay:	
1898.....	12,383,195\$300
1899.....	14,472,121\$765
1900.....	18,437,874\$906
Belgium:	
1898.....	8,332,872\$310
1899.....	9,581,035\$539
1900.....	7,348,966\$454
Italy:	
1898.....	4,696,992\$526
1899.....	5,831,120\$731
1900.....	3,172,037\$460
Chile:	
1898.....	2,300,915\$713
1899.....	1,078,740\$851
1900.....	790,904\$410
Spain:	
1898.....	2,249,378\$945
1899.....	2,059,226\$108
1900.....	533,691\$198

### LEGISLATIVE NOTES

—On last Tuesday the senate voted in 3rd discussion the moratorium bill for the Bilia banks.

—The bill for suspending the execution of the new regulations on public instruction was voted by the senate on last Tuesday.

—On Wednesday the senate voted a motion for referring to the committee on public instruction the regulations framed by the government. The committee will report on the subject and indicate the modifications which it deems advisable.

—In the chamber on last Friday Deputy Marcelino Moura spoke in defence of ex-Gov. Luiz Viana. It is now known that at least three members of the chamber support the ex-governor, and it is probable that there are others who have not yet expressed themselves.

—On the 3rd inst. the chamber of deputies rejected the bill for an increase of 30% in the water rates of the city of Rio de Janeiro and by a vote of 74 to 49 passed the substitute bill for applying to the increase of the water supply the net income of the water works.

—On Saturday, in the chamber of deputies the military conscription bill was referred to the committee on war and marine, which will report on the expediency of postponing the discussion of this bill until the plan for reorganizing the army, mentioned in the President's message, shall have been sent to congress.

—There is a great deal more of sentiment than sense in the project now under discussion in congress which requires the civil marriage ceremony to take precedence of the religious. What does it matter? All the state need care about is the legal registry, and that the ceremony is celebrated by persons legally empowered. The American practice is much more rational, for it leaves the ceremony to personal choice and recognizes the religious ceremony as of legal effect. Consequently there is no conflict between the churches and the state in regard to the matter.

### COFFEE NOTES

—Municipal coffee markets are now proposed in some of the municipalities of southern S. Paulo.

—The planters of Itatiba, São Paulo, have addressed a petition to the governor of the state asking for further efforts to increase the consumption of coffee, the importation of a larger number of immigrants to supply them with cheap labor, and the creation of agricultural schools. They also protest against the tariffs on coffee imposed by the Itatibense railway.

—The planters of Valeaçu, São Paulo, are proposing the following measures as a solution of the crisis in coffee production: (1) a reduction of 5% in the export duties; (2) total abolition of taxes on the products of small farming; (3) creation of sliding scale tariffs for coffee; (4) reduction of wages to 800 reis a day when board and lodging are given; (5) cultivation of cereals on a large scale and great care in the preparation of agricultural products for market.

### PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Steps have been taken to secure the arrest of the treasurer of the Pará post-office for irregularities discovered in his accounts.

—São Paulo telegrams of the 5th state that conflicts have occurred between the populace and police at Brava and Pedregulho on account of political dissensions.

—It would seem that the castillistas of Rio Grande do Sul are doing more to promote a *chilaco* revolution in Uruguay than is permitted by the rules of neutrality.

—At Bariguy, near Curitiba, Paraná, a hog recently pulled a nine-months-old child out of a hammock and had partially devoured it before the mother came on the scene.

—The Italian consul at São Paulo has lodged a protest with the chief of police against the barbarous beating inflicted on Pedro Cariboni who had been arrested for some trifling cause.

—At Pará also conflicts are reported between the regulars and police. On the 5th inst. regulars actually attacked the police guard at the governor's palace, and in the presence of the governor himself.

—A Porto Alegre telegram of the 4th inst. states that a large number of Boer immigrants have arrived at Rio Grande who desire to settle in the colony of Ijui. Is there not some mistake in this?

—An Italian named Carlonito, who was using the name of Evangelista, has been arrested at Guaribi, São Paulo, at the request of the Italian legation. He had been condemned to life imprisonment in Italy for assassination.

—The contractors for the fresh beef supply of Rio de Janeiro have recently purchased some cattle at the Benefica, Minas Geraes, cattle fair. The price offered has been only 6500 per arroba, which has not been at all satisfactory to the stockmen.

—The officers of the *briso* national guard, acting in *milfil*, or as plain citizens, have declared themselves *solidario* with the São Paulo deputation in congress—that is, they approve putting forward a priest (call a man a coward because he cannot be called out on account of his cloth).

—Telegrams from Rio Grande do Sul state that preparations are being made for another revolution in Uruguay. Rifle and machine guns have been landed at Uruguayan and forwarded to certain places on the frontier, and particularly to the care of João Francisco, who seems to be assisting the revolutionists.

—There seems to be some difficulty in Sérgio in regard to the prosecution of Jonathan de Oliveira, who is accused of a large defalcation in the state treasury. He first demanded an inspection of the accounts in his presence, which resulted in a confirmation of the first accusation. He was then intimated to refund the money in five days, under penalty of prosecution, to escape which he sought to obtain a writ of habeas corpus. The *juiz de direito* avoids the application on the ground of being a relative, and so does the public prosecutor. If all the judges are relatives with consciences, Jonathan may escape without habeas corpus.

—It is worthy of note that the minister of justice has created a brigade of infantry, another of cavalry and another of artillery, all of national guards, in the *comarca* of Quixeramobim, in the state of Ceará. We do not exactly know the population of that *comarca*, but if the women and children are enrolled there may possibly be enough to complete the three brigades, but we are not quite sure of it. The minister is quite safe, however, for these brigades only exist on paper, and serve no other purpose than that of permitting the appointment of officers—a recourse of great value to the government in securing loyal retainers in rural districts.



—A São Paulo telegram of the 5th says that the Italian consul had just returned from Rio de Janeiro; and had informed the *Tribuna de Italia* that he had obtained a promise from President Campos Sales that steps would be taken to guarantee the wages of colonists on the plantations. He promised to have a project introduced in congress by Senator Bernardino de Campos. The consul added that he did not share in the President's optimism in regard to the situation of agriculturists in São Paulo, and that he had sent a report to the Italian government to this effect.

## RAILROAD NOTES

—The minister of industry has appointed Dr. Francisco Belloso as director of the Recife and S. Francisco line recently taken over by government and which will be delivered next month.

—The directors' report in regard to the affairs of the Southern Brazilian Rio Grande do Sul railway for the year ending 31st December last shows that the gross receipts were 1,563,147\$93, against 1,717,558\$50 in the preceding year, while the expenses in Brazil were 1,464,745\$00, against 1,533,109\$84 in 1899. The London expenses were 23,217. The total result of the year's working is a profit of \$596, against 2,276 in the preceding year. The decreased receipts are attributed to the commercial crisis in Brazil. The interest guarantee of £106,450 was received from the Brazilian government in funding bonds, which were sold for £45,551 for the first six months, and £45,492 for the second six months, giving a total of £91,043, and causing a loss of £15,437. The dividends paid for the year amounted to 4 1/2 per cent.

—At the general meeting in London of the Central Bahia Railway Co. Limited on May 10th the chairman said:—"The result of our year's working is of course very disappointing to you, as it is to us, but it is entirely attributable to two causes, neither of which the directors could possibly have averted. First, to the drought, to which I have referred is attributable the loss on working in Brazil, amounting to the sum of £4,035 17s. 6d., or against £4,861 the year before. The second cause is the fact that, whereas the Brazilian government, under their contract should have paid us as the subsidy £102 37 1/2, it gave us in lieu of that payment a security which only reduced the sum of £86,932 16s. 5d., or a sum less than the concession by no less a figure than £15,444 17s. 11d. Had we received this difference, there would not only have been no deficit which appears this year to the amount of £464 12s. 2d., but sufficient to have paid the shareholders a dividend of 2 per cent more.... The other item is that of £49,125 6s. 3d. It is the loss in three years upon the subsidy from the Brazilian government.... We have always received this funding scrip from the Brazilian government, not as payment of the subsidy, but on account, and if you notice we always carry it year by year to a suspense account. We maintain, from our point of view, that we still have, at least a moral, if not a legal claim upon the Brazilian government."

## CENTRAL BAHIA RAILWAY.

The traffic receipts for the past year amounted to 1,162,133\$080, as compared with 1,153,085\$918 for the year 1899, showing an increase of 9,047\$140. Although the receipts show this slight improvement, the drought has prevailed throughout the district served by the railway for nearly the whole of the year, and the company's revenue has suffered proportionately. The directors report that the drought has at last broken up, and that abundance of rain fell during the month of December. The expenditure in Brazil reached a total of 1,261,801\$620, as compared with 1,312,496\$610 for last year, being a decrease of 50,695\$090. The government guarantee has again been paid in funding bonds, which have been sold at an average price of 105 per cent. net. The revenue account shows that after making provision for the interest on the debentures and debenture stocks, and for the sinking fund required by the trust deed, and after payment of an interim dividend at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum for the half year ended June 30, 1900, there is a debit balance of £464. The directors regret that, under the exceptional circumstances of the case, they do not feel justified in recommending any further distribution of dividend to the share and stock holders for the past year.

## SHIPPING NOTES

—The United States naval transport "Dixie" entered this port yesterday, homeward bound.

—Some time since a telegram announced the purchase of the new White Star steamer "Celtic" by the millionaire Mr. Frank C. Clark, which led us to comment rather sharply on such an ostentatious display of wealth. A subscriber now sends us the which shows that the steamer was not bought, but chartered by Mr. Clark.—"The White Star Line (S.A. Co.) of 20,880 tons gross, launched last month at Belfast, is advertised to have been chartered by Mr. Frank C. Clark, of New York, to sail from New York on the 2nd February next year for a 71 days' cruise to the Mediterranean, at fares ranging from £80 upwards. Special prominence is given in the advertisements to the fact that the "Celtic" is "the largest steamship in the world."

—Fairplay gives the following particulars in regard to Balda Blanca Arg.:—"The port of

Balda Blanca has prospered exceedingly during the past five or six years. Five years ago its export of wheat was only 50,000 tons; last year it amounted to about 350,000 tons. The export of wool is very much what it was some years ago as regards the number of bales; but as the bales are now subjected to hydraulic pressure whereas formerly they were compressed by the old fashioned appliances, the quantity of wool shipped from the port is considerably greater than it was a few years since. The entrance to the port has been recently dredged and vessels now find no difficulty in getting to their berths. The mole, which used to accommodate three or four steamers, has now been lengthened, and five to six steamers can work at the same time. It has been decided to extend the mole in the opposite direction, when the port will furnish room for from eight to ten steamers.

## LOCAL NOTES

—We see that that pile of old iron lying on the new quay of the war arsenal has at last been taken away and is being removed.

—Washington telegram of the 6th inst. says that the landing in the United States of immigrants suffering from pulmonary consumption has been prohibited.

—A Paris telegram of the 4th inst. announces the death there of Barthelemy Saint-Arnaud, for many years prominent in Amazonian affairs and a zealous advocate of the interests of that state.

—The winner of the Derby this year is an American horse, with a Russian name—Volodyovski, or something of that description, perhaps "Vodka-whisky"—belonging to a Mr. Wm. D. Whitney.

—The S. Christovao company has just issued new coupons to be given to passengers. These coupons are now deposited for account of the consular authorities and are a means of checking the conductors. The coupons are neatly printed on thin cardboard, and are manufactured in São Paulo.

—Prince Henry of Prussia gave a banquet on 3rd inst. at Kiel to the officers of the Brazilian ironclad *Albatross*. On the 6th the Prince and Princess visited the ship, and on the 7th Capt. Thuet de Baezel accompanied by Lieut. Noronha, Thompson and Nunes went to Berlin to pay their respects to the Emperor.

—The Club de Regatas Boqueiro do Passelo will give a regatta on Botafogo Bay on 6th inst. There are to be races, three of which will be for gold medals. Should the weather be propitious there will be a large crowd out, for there could be no better place for witnessing a boat race than the Praia de Botafogo.

—The new American postage stamps commemorating the Buffalo exposition, are out and the postoffice clerks have been having races with them. The game is so good however, that they have obtained but few specimens of our expense, although they have run out nearly all of them in their efforts to tear them loose. When the novelty is over, perhaps we shall be permitted to receive a few specimens.

—The offer of Queen Helena to bestow a present on all the children in Italy born on the same day, of the same sex, and taking the same name as her first-born, has had a surprising result for the cable says that 19,495 of them have been reported. It is a little rough on the nation to have so many Yolandes, but at the same time it is pleasing to know that the increase of population by birth in Italy is about 40,000 a day, or 14,600,000 a year.

—We are informed that the Methodist Episcopal conference this year will be held at the Largo do Cattedra church in this city, beginning 12th July next, which is the 25th anniversary of the founding of this church organization in Brazil. The presiding bishop, who is Dr. Bishop C. B. Galloway, of Mississippi, who is expected to arrive here on the 10th or 11th of July. Bishop Galloway is an eloquent speaker, and has visited this country once before.

—On last Tuesday Dr. Lyceuro de Mello and Lieut. Arthur de Mello called at the Hotel dos Estorlos for the purpose of demanding, in the name of Admiral Custodio de Mello, satisfaction from Deputy Valois de Castro, who had insulted the admiral in a speech made in the chamber on the previous day. They were unable to speak with that deputy, who, it was stated, could not, being a priest, accompany the question to its ultimate consequences. Deputy Fernando Prestes, however, assumed responsibility for the speech of Valois de Castro, who, he asserted, had spoken on behalf of the S. Paulo delegation in the chamber. The admiral's friends, without order to consult their principal, and obtain his instructions in regard to the responsibility assumed by Deputy Fernando Prestes. In the meantime publicity was in some way given to the affair and the S. Paulo delegation decided to interfere in the question. On Wednesday there was a conference at the Pensão Beethoven between Dr. Lyceuro de Mello, Dr. Pedro Moacyr and Mr. Bohm, representing the admiral, and Dr. João Penido, a deputy for Minas Geraes, representing the S. Paulo delegation. The result of this conference is embodied in a published statement signed by the gentlemen who took part therein, a statement from which it appears that the delegation reaffirmed its responsibility for the speech of Valois de Castro and declared unacceptable the duel proposal by Admiral Custodio de Mello, who, in view of the publicity for which he stood, he was in no way responsible given to the affair, recognized that the duel had become impracticable.

—We are glad to see that the French miners of Saint Etienne have at last resolved to resist obligatory military service. Civilians in every part of the world should rise against the abuses of militarism and compel the abolition of a service which absorbs the best part of a man's life.

## BIRTH.

On June 3rd, at Arraquirá, São Paulo, the wife of Dan G. Rose, of a daughter.

## LARANJEIRAS CLUB.

The fourth Chaderella of the season was the best attended so far by the ladies, although the number of dancing men being rather limited prevented several of them from enjoying themselves as thoroughly as they might have done, had all the bachelors who were asked, accepted the invitation.

The ladies have fulfilled to their utmost the request made last time, viz. to bring guests. It is hoped that now the gentlemen will follow the example and bring the dancing men.

There were several "every" young ladies present who we hope in a short time to welcome at the Club as constant attendants.

Those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Hime, Mr. and Mrs. Bunn, Mr. and Mrs. Pullen, Mr. and Mrs. Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. Quennell, Mr. and Mrs. Stacey, Mr. and Mrs. Masset, Mr. and Mrs. Baillie, Mr. and Mrs. Piers, Mrs. Armstrong, Mme. Navarro; Misses Lowndes (2), Robinson, Pullen (2), Lefebvre, Hime, Tatum (2), Swanwick, Harris, Hampshire, Coggin, Wilson, Poulter, Wright, Navarro, Negele; and Messrs. Allee, Lefebvre, Mill, Whithorne, Hampshire, Broad, Swanwick, Pullen, Weigall, Lynch, Hime, Shaw, Robinson (2), Wilson, Tatum, Broad Jr., and several others.

Tea was kindly provided by Miss Wilson

## CRICKET AT ICARAHY.

R. C. A. A. 1st & 2nd R. P. BANK.

Played at Icarahy on 6th inst. and won by the Association by 16 runs.

1st innings.	
R. A. Tootal, b. Gims.	2
C. H. Lomas, b. Gims.	2
P. O. Quennell, b. Gims.	50
L. F. A. Nobrega, c. F. b. R. Morrissey.	16
W. S. Tate, st. Hampson, b. R. Morrissey.	7
C. H. T. Allen, b. Gims.	4
J. A. Robinson, run out.	11
H. P. Wright, b. R. Morrissey.	3
H. C. Sanfilippo, c. H. P. Wright.	0
S. Francis, c. E. V. b. R. Morrissey.	0
S. P. de Buites, not out.	0
Extras	9
Total	103

2nd innings.	
R. V. Morrissey, c. Nobrega, b. Allen.	8
R. Morrissey, c. Wright, b. Quennell.	50
H. C. Hampson, c. Lomas, b. Allen.	0
W. T. Gims, b. Tootal, b. Allen.	20
P. Morrissey, b. Hime.	10
R. R. E. Francis, c. not b. Quennell.	8
O. W. Rolls, b. Quennell.	4
C. Jackson, c. Tate, b. Francis.	0
E. S. Reilly, b. Quennell.	0
H. W. Jeans, c. Quennell, b. Francis.	8
C. Hay, not out.	12
Extras	12
Total	119

1st & 2nd innings.	
E. A. Tootal, c. Rolls, b. E. Morrissey.	8
J. A. Robinson, c. Hampson, b. R. Morrissey.	4
P. O. Quennell, b. Gims.	15
S. F. de Buites, b. E. Morrissey.	0
S. Francis, run out.	0
G. H. Lomas, st. Hampson, b. R. Morrissey.	1
L. F. A. Nobrega, b. R. Morrissey.	0
C. H. T. Allen, not out.	9
H. P. Wright, c. P. b. E. Morrissey.	0
W. S. Tate, st. Hampson, b. R. Morrissey.	0
H. C. Sanfilippo, b. Gims.	0
Extras	5
Total	42

2nd innings.	
E. R. Hime, c. Lomas, b. Allen.	0
C. Jackson, b. Tootal.	1
C. Hay, c. and b. Tootal.	0
O. W. Rolls, b. Francis.	4
H. C. Hampson, b. Tootal.	10
E. S. Reilly, not out.	1
E. V. Morrissey, not out.	0
Extras	3
Total (5 wks.)	19

Bowling.	
Gims.	102 3 32 5 50 0 22 2
E. Morrissey.	71 0 36 4 48 3 15 7
R. Morrissey.	30 0 26 0

Bowling.	
Allen.	48 1 41 3 18 0 6 1
Wright.	30 1 11 0 9
Francis.	61 0 35 3 6 1 0 1
Quennell.	48 1 17 4 24 1 10 3
Tootal.	

## BUSINESS NOTES

—The revenue of the state telegraph lines last year was 6,087,407\$592 in currency and 790,913\$75 francs in gold. Compared with 1899 this shows a decrease of 59,553\$493 in currency and an increase of 59,553\$75 francs in gold. The gold revenue this year is estimated at 1,300,000 francs, which appears to be much too high.

—On May 31 the amount of bills discounted by the Banco da Republica on new account was 5,829,141\$82, against 6,420,820\$15 on the 30th of April, the decrease being, consequently, 591,678\$63.

—A telegram of the 6th says that 200 business houses in Pará have applied for moratorium since the beginning of the crisis. Does the President think that this indicates an improvement in the situation?

—It appears that the letter boxes in the postoffice have been opened by thieves and the mails removed. In one case the thief tried to get a registered letter with the *avis* thus stolen. He did not get the letter, and was allowed to go without question.

—On May 31 the liabilities of the Banco da Republica on old account, not including collaterals and other securities deposited, amounted to 259,084,253\$004, against 259,476,902\$580 on the 30th of April. The reduction was consequently 392,648\$576.

—The deposits on account current at the Banco da Republica (new account) amounted on May 31 to 9,886,671\$581 with interest, and 2,231,494\$80 without interest, against 10,021,806\$82 with interest and 1,813,375\$10 without interest on 30th April.

—It is stated that the price paid for the property purchased by the government from Messrs. Lage Brothers for an extension of the Gumbó maritime station, was 2,000,000\$. We do not know whether any deep water was acquired with the property, or not.

—There is one small item in the Banco da Republica's balance sheet which is disturbing our curiosity. It is the item of "S. Pedro de Alcântara theatre" under the head of "Real estate", and our curiosity is aroused by the changes in valuation from month to month.

—We have thus far heard nothing from the printers whose efforts last year to secure an equitable adjustment in the tariff resulted in failure. They did nothing at the polls to defeat the men who betrayed them, and they are now tamely submitting to the injustice without further protest.

—Business men in Pará have asked for the abolition of state and municipal duties on imports. They say that these duties are driving trade from Pará to Manaus. It is generally understood that such duties are forbidden by the constitution, but they are imposed in many places nevertheless.

—The official value of the cotton fabrics imported at Rio de Janeiro in 1900 was as follows:

From the United Kingdom.	7,843,278\$000
" other countries	1,165,361\$000
Total	9,008,639\$000

—The official statement of the currency circulation shows that 4,000,000\$ were burned during the past month according to the terms of the funding agreement and 16,112\$ of damaged and called in notes. The total circulation on 31st May was 688,610,227\$, showing a reduction of 99,754,387\$500 since 31st May 1901.

—"Let us forget", a telegram has been sent on from London to the effect that the Melhoramentos people are about to conclude an important deal for the projected improvements in this port. So many promises have been made to this effect that we are content to wait until the negotiation is finished. No one will be awake thinking about it.

—Notwithstanding the precarious state of our municipal finances, the prefect and council are going on with the idea of having a municipal theatre. Offers have been made of *proscenios* for the theatres, in response to a call for tenders, the prices varying from 130,000\$ to 190,000\$. It is said that offers have also been made for constructing the new theatre. But where is the money to come from?

—The management of the Buffalo exposition has assigned to Brazil for private exhibition purposes 500 square feet in the agricultural building and 400 square feet in the grounds to establish a "Brazilian fazenda" in miniature, showing the cultivation of coffee, rubber and other products of that country, which, besides being very rich, has the greatest population and the most extensive territory in South America. —*Merchant's Review.*

—The decline in exchange at the end of the past month was readily explained as due to liquidations, in which the banks were trying to corner the speculators. Exchange continued to fall during the following week, however, and this was not so easily explained. One banker says the situation in an artificial one and exchange is really higher than it should be, from which we infer that a little artificial support has been withdrawn and the rate has accordingly had a fall. All this may be mere presumption, however, as no one seems to have a very clear idea of the subject.

—The manager of the telephone company complains that thefts of wire are interfering seriously with the working of the line. No less than 300 kilometres of wire, valued at 65,000\$, have, he asserts, been stolen. This statement confirms what Senator Arthur Rios says in regard to the inefficiency of the police. And it also bears out our conclusion that the pinch of poverty is demoralizing the people and is driving them to criminal excesses which would be unheard of in prosperous times.

—The following is a statement of the Banco da Republica cash balances on April 30 and May 31:

On old account:	
April 30.	15,602,839\$459
May 31.	15,390,251\$327
Decrease	212,588\$132
On new account:	
May 31.	16,288,440\$975
April 30.	13,300,481\$056
Increase	2,987,959\$919

—The amount of government bonds belonging to the Banco da Republica reserve fund on old account was reduced in May from 5,326,000 to 3,342,000.

—In discussing the recent panic on Wall street and the insane speculations which led up to it, the New York Journal of Commerce says: "It is not easy to see where banks and bankers find their compensation for services rendered to speculative interests. For these things are not harmless financial games. They benefit nobody, they regulate nothing, they cause many losses and not seldom considerable social suffering; whilst they end in an interruption to business at large and an unwholesome contraction of credit." We have often been puzzled by the same query. For instance why should the banks give credit and facilities to exchange speculators, which they are not willing to give to merchants and manufacturers? We have even known them to help a bankrupt broker to his feet and give him an opportunity to try his luck again.

—The balance sheet of the Banco da Republica, old account, for the past month shows some notable changes in construction, which will render it less easy to follow the movement of certain accounts. A new "profit and loss" entry appears among the liabilities, which includes the items heretofore covered by "profits in suspense," "profits in suspense, special 1/2%," "exchange operations," "profits and losses: profits this half year," "liquidations," and several other small entries. The reserve fund in Federal apolices disappears and likewise the special reserve fund, and the amount of the two funds is reduced from 16,407,048\$55 to a new fund of 3,842,000\$00. In the assets the apolices deposited with the federal treasury to guarantee the loan of 4,000,140, is reduced from 5,326,000\$00 to 3,842,000\$00.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

—The government remitted to London by the "Orellana" last week 265,644.49 francs and £417,636.43.

The remainder was imported from Austria, Holland, Sweden, Switzerland, Japan, Russia and other countries.

—In the month of May the balance in favor of the national treasury on new account current at the Banco da Republica was reduced from 3,603,556.17 to 3,179,555.607.

—As Brazilian securities were beginning to weaken in European markets something had to be done to check their fall, so the Journal des Debats of Paris came to the rescue on the 3rd with an article summarizing the financial situation in Brazil. It is asserted that \$8,700,000 have been issued for account of the funding loan, while \$9,200,000 of other loans have been redeemed (!) and the Brazilian government has a balance of £2,300,000 in cash in London.

—It is satisfactory, says the Economist of 4th ult., "to receive an official notice that the payment of interest in sterling will be resumed at the date appointed, but the statement that the treasury will have a reserve of 44,000,000 as a guarantee for future years must be accepted with some reserve of another kind. It may be that the government can calculate upon a revenue of that amount from the customs duties which are paid in gold. But gold revenue is not necessarily free revenue, and, unless the expenditure be kept within the amount of the revenue from other sources, the gold revenue cannot be regarded as available solely for the service of the foreign debt. And it is quite delicate to speak of it as a "reserve" set apart for that purpose. There are critics on the spot who do not hesitate to affirm that, unless a great change arises in the economic conditions, the gold payments cannot possibly be maintained for any lengthened period."

—The following return of customs receipts for the month of May, in addition to those published in last issue, have been made public:

	1901	1900
Maranhão.....	230,477,918	517,764,816
Centr.....	107,624,364	547,799,821
Paralyba.....	63,781,649	not stated
Natal.....	4,030,662	8,129,509
Pernambuco.....	1,082,608,203	1,674,355,500
Bahia.....	896,226,668	1,112,523,897
Jaraguá.....	100,488,844	133,630,411
Aracaju.....	21,138,674	not stated
Rio Grande do Sul.....	636,965,479	1,210,254,227
Porte Alegre.....	256,032,400	not stated
Santa Catharina.....	43,990,450	44,398,547
Victoria.....	10,268,152	32,773,011
Macacé.....	4,018,354	13,671,653
Pará.....	1,287,578,720	1,789,832,581
Uruguayana.....	44,673,867	66,479,520
Livramento.....	17,752,193	not stated

## COMMERCIAL

Rio de Janeiro, June 11th, 1901	
Per value of the Brazilian milreis (1000), gold.....	27 d
do of the Brazilian milreis (1000) in U. S. coin at 48.64% per cent 1/2%.....	24 1/2 ct
do of \$100 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold of 1/2%.....	19 1/2
Bank rate of exchange, official, on London today.....	1 1/2 f
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (gold).....	27 1/2
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis (paper).....	26 1/2
Present value of the Brazilian mil reis in U. S. coin at 48.64% per cent 1/2%.....	23 c
Value of \$100 (U. S. coin) at 48.64% per cent 1/2%.....	48 1/2
Value of £1 sterling.....	26 1/2

## EXCHANGE.

June 3.—The market was weak and with little business done.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 11 1/16—11 27/32
Private bills.....	closing 11 1/16—11 27/32
Private bills.....	closing 11 27/32—11 27/32

Official value of the milreis 435.48 reis gold.

June 4.—To-day's market was disorganized but animated. The reported transactions were regular.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 11 1/16—11 27/32
Private bills.....	closing 11 27/32—11 27/32
Private bills.....	closing 11 27/32—11 27/32

Official value of the milreis 428.43 reis gold.

June 5.—The market was irregular and without animation. There was an average amount of business done.

The official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 11 1/16—11 27/32
Private bills.....	closing 11 27/32—11 27/32
Private bills.....	closing 11 27/32—11 27/32

Official value of the milreis 419.41 reis gold.

June 6.—Church holiday.

June 7.—The market was firmer than during preceding days. A regular amount of business was reported.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 11 1/16—11 27/32
Private bills.....	closing 11 27/32—11 27/32
Private bills.....	closing 11 27/32—11 27/32

Official value of the milreis 419.41 reis gold.

June 8.—The market was firm and with a tendency to improve. Reported transactions were fair.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 11 1/16—11 27/32
Private bills.....	closing 11 27/32—11 27/32
Private bills.....	closing 11 27/32—11 27/32

Official value of the milreis 437.45 reis gold.

## MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 11th June, 1901.

**Coffee.**—There was but little movement in the coffee market last week, the total sales reported being only 25,000 bags for the five effective days. Prices show but little change, there having been a decline of only 100 res per arroba between Monday and Saturday. The receipts were 45,725 bags, and the shipments 47,725 bags. Yesterday's operations showed another slight decline in prices, and the negotiations were greatly impeded by fluctuations exchange.

Foreign advices report the following sales for the week: New York 28,000 bags, Havre 120,000, Hamburg 91,000, London 30,000—total 388,000 bags, against 308,000 in the same week of last year, and 187,000 bags in the preceding week.

The detailed movements of our local market during the week were as follows:

Ruling prices during the week for N. Y. Type

No. 7 at Rio, and for Good Average

at Santos, with daily reported sale

at the former market

Santos, Good

Rio N. 7 Reported

per arroba

info

Average

per 100 kilos

June 3..... 62,000—72,000 5,000 bags, 45,000

" 4..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 5..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 6..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 7..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 8..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 9..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 10..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 11..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 12..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 13..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 14..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 15..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 16..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 17..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 18..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 19..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 20..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 21..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 22..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 23..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 24..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 25..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 26..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 27..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 28..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 29..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 30..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 31..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 32..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 33..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 34..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 35..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 36..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 37..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 38..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 39..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 40..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 41..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 42..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 43..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 44..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 45..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 46..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 47..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 48..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 49..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 50..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 51..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 52..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 53..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 54..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 55..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 56..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 57..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 58..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 59..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

" 60..... 6,000—7,100 5,000 " 4,000

## Imports.

Hamburg.....	11,521
London.....	9,732
Manchester.....	7,300
Harve.....	6,686
Genoa.....	6,152
Trieste.....	5,218
Antwerp.....	5,016
Southern.....	1,252
London.....	240
Copenhagen.....	148
Rotterdam.....	128

## Other countries.

River Plate.....	8,450
Valparaiso.....	555
Cape of Good Hope.....	500
Chile.....	105
Trinidad.....	10,722

## Coal.

Northern ports.....	9,511
Southern ports.....	6,572
Total.....	16,083

And shipped by the following exporters:

J. W. Doane & Co.....	8,450
R. Johnson & Co.....	32,488
Armstrong & Co.....	31,507
Ormsby & Co.....	24,310
W. P. McLaughlin & Co.....	10,191
Karl Vala & Co.....	16,500
P. S. Nicholson & Co.....	15,125
Hard, Ruml & Co.....	9,915
Zenith & Co.....	6,575
P. S. Nicholson & Co.....	6,110
Norton, Megaw & Co.....	5,075
Karl Riedel.....	4,071
Condy Trunks & Co.....	4,000
Ed. Ashworth & Co.....	4,110
Dhulew & Wilberg.....	4,169
Rich. Reuter & Co.....	3,780
Pierre Dlas & Lm.....	2,734
Guastini (England) & Co.....	2,102
Roberto do Couto.....	1,850
Leveing & Co.....	1,352
Pignora & Lm.....	1,221
Fonseca, Silva & Co.....	1,001
Pierre Tralles & Co.....	1,001
J. J. Ramos Solim.....	240
Sindly.....	240
Total.....	195,830

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

Shipments.....

Receipts.....

Shipments.....

Receipts.....

Shipments.....

Receipts.....

Shipments.....

Receipts.....

Shipments.....

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Shipments.....

Receipts.....

Shipments.....



## STOCKS AND SHARES

## Sales of Stocks and Shares.

JUN. 3.	Apólices, 5%.....	745,000
36	do do.....	746
38	do do 1895.....	749
45	do (reg.).....	750
10	do 1897 (reg.).....	882
2	Inscriptions 5%.....	658
	do 2,000 (reg.) at rate of.....	654
46	Emprestimo Municipal.....	119
70	deb. Carris Urbanos (200).....	149
103	Engenho C. de Quissama.....	91
250	Comercio.....	80,500
81	do do.....	81
84	do do (40 ob).....	22
113	Depositos e Descontos.....	7 500
12	Republica.....	50 500
80	Alliança.....	160,000
67	Brazil Industrial.....	50
25	V. F. Sapucahy.....	90,000
100	Sal e Navegação.....	2,000
50	Transporte e Carruagens.....	55
JUN. 4.	Apólices 5%.....	745,000
12	do do.....	750
17	do 1895.....	749
1	do 1897 (reg.).....	882
5	do do.....	880
5	Inscriptions 5%.....	650
1	do do.....	658
25	do do.....	660
45	Emprestimo Municipal.....	119
3	deb. Sorocabana-Itana R. R.....	40
15	do do.....	42
25	do do.....	43
50	Carris Urbanos (200).....	140
50	Petropolitana (mill).....	155
9	Republica.....	50,500
355	do do.....	50 500
50	S. Christovão.....	90,000
200	Melhoramentos no Brazil.....	11,250
300	do do.....	11 250
70	Sal e Navegação.....	22
JUN. 5.	Apólices, 5%.....	745,000
22	do 1895.....	742
36	do do.....	740
6	do (reg.).....	755
2	Inscriptions 5%.....	655
5	do do.....	660
4	do do.....	661
4	do 1,300 (reg.) at rate of.....	655
86	Emprestimo Municipal.....	119
250	do do (reg.).....	111
100	deb. Sorocabana-Itana R. R.....	43
48	F. C. Jardim Botânico.....	190
67	Comercio.....	80,500
250	Lavoura e Comercio.....	45
50	do do.....	39
50	Republica.....	50 500
175	V. F. Sapucahy.....	90,000
JUN. 6.	Church holiday.....	
JUN. 7.	Apólices, 5%.....	745,000
1	do (500) at rate of.....	745
4	do 1895.....	742
22	do do.....	745
22	do (reg.).....	745
2	Inscriptions 5%.....	882
5	do do.....	660
3	do do.....	662
17	do do.....	663
3	do do.....	665
3	do do.....	665
3	do 304 (reg.) at rate of.....	650
3	do 15,300 at rate of.....	660
150	Emprestimo Municipal.....	120
25	deb. F. C. Jardim Botânico.....	190
100	Commercial.....	58,000
130	do do.....	55
130	do do.....	55
275	Republica.....	50 500
145	do do.....	50 500
100	V. F. Sapucahy.....	90,000
77	Sal e Navegação m.m.....	2,000
JUN. 8.	Apólices, 5%.....	745,000
105	do do.....	745
4	do 1895.....	743
4	do (reg.).....	745
15	do do.....	740
10	do 1897 (reg.).....	880
4	do do.....	882
53	Inscriptions 5%.....	665
7	do do.....	667
25	do do.....	666
4	do 600 (reg.) at rate of.....	670
4	do 4,000 at rate of.....	675
20	do do.....	660
50	Emprestimo Municipal.....	119
171	do do.....	120
100	deb. Sorocabana-Itana R. R.....	40
100	Republica.....	40,000
173	do do.....	50
30	Geral.....	125,000
100	V. F. Sapucahy.....	90,000
40	Jardim Botânico.....	107,000
100	Sal e Navegação.....	2,000
50	Transporte e Carruagens.....	55

## Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --May. 31st, 1901.

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds			Nominal Value	Last Quotation		
					buyers	sellers		
506,595,300\$	483,401,000\$	Stock 5% currency (apólices).....		1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	—	245,000		
60,000,000	60,000,000	Bonds of 1895.....		1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	—	745 000		
119,600	119,600	do 1897, 6%.....		1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	—	835 000		
117,268,900\$	82,071,200\$	Bonds, 4%.....		1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	—	690 000		
7,127,500	7,127,500	Gold Loan, 1888, 6%.....		1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	—	1,380 000		
51,585,000	20,550,000	do do 1878, 4 1/2%.....		1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	—	—		
17,500,000	17,500,000	State of Espirito Santo.....		1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	—	—		
13,193,000	13,193,000	do do 6%.....		1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	—	440 000		
4,580,200	4,580,200	do of Minas Geraes, 5%.....		1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	—	—		
45,512,000	45,512,000	do do 5%.....		1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	—	—		
4,000,000	4,000,000	do of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....		1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	—	350 000		
5,000,000	5,000,000	do do 6% (1899).....		1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	—	—		
10,000,000	10,000,000	do of Paralyha, 6%.....		1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	—	—		
35,000,000	35,000,000	do of Pernambuco, 6%.....		1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	—	—		
2,400,000	2,400,000	Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 6%.....		1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	—	125 000		
220,920	220,920	do do do São Paulo, 7%.....		1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	—	—		
400,000	400,000	do do do Petropolis, 7%.....		1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	—	—		
		do do do Alen Paralyha, 7%.....		1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	—	—		
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banka	Paíd	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	100,000	all	100\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	—	8000, July 1900	— 605,000
10,000,000\$	100,000	all	100\$	Comercio.....	200	3,070,000\$	4800, Jan. 1901	— 85 000
10,000,000\$	100,000	all	100\$	do 2nd series.....	200	—	1800, ditto 1901	— 22 000
10,000,000\$	100,000	all	100\$	Credito Movel.....	200	354,445,000	2000, July 1896	— 6 000
10,000,000\$	100,000	all	100\$	Credito Real do Brazil.....	200	301,078	12 1/2, Jan. 1892	— 2 000
10,000,000\$	100,000	all	100\$	Depositos e Descontos.....	200	650,000	1000, July 1900	— 7 500
10,000,000\$	100,000	all	100\$	Funcionarios Publicos.....	50	75,146	3000, Jan. 1901	— 20 000
10,000,000\$	100,000	all	100\$	Hypothecario do Brazil.....	200	294,200	4000, July 1899	— 45 000
10,000,000\$	100,000	all	100\$	Lavoura e Comercio.....	200	15,047	3500, Jan. 1901	— 25 000
10,000,000\$	100,000	all	100\$	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200	7,000	10000, July 1900	— 100 000
10,000,000\$	100,000	all	100\$	Republica do Brazil.....	200	16,07,048	6000, ditto 1900	— 51 000
10,000,000\$	100,000	all	100\$	Rio e Matto Grosso.....	200	490,200	3000, Jan. 1901	— 55 000
10,000,000\$	100,000	all	100\$	do 2nd series.....	40	1,600	ditto 1901	—
10,000,000\$	100,000	all	100\$	Rural e Hypothecario.....	200	7,071,296	9000, July 1900	— 50 000
10,000,000\$	100,000	all	100\$	do 2nd series.....	100	4,900	ditto 1900	— 15 000
10,000,000\$	100,000	all	100\$	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo.....	100	6,000,000	12500, Jan. 1901	—
10,000,000\$	100,000	all	100\$	Credito Real de Minas Geraes.....	200	351,304	10 1/2, ditto 1901	—
10,000,000\$	100,000	all	100\$	do 2nd series.....	140	10,000	ditto 1901	—
10,000,000\$	100,000	all	100\$	Credito Real de S. Paulo.....	200	1,200,864	8 1/2, ditto 1901	—
10,000,000\$	100,000	all	100\$	Mercantil de Santos.....	200	800,000	5000, ditto 1901	—
10,000,000\$	100,000	all	100\$	União de S. Carlos.....	200	490,000	2500, Jan. 1901	—
10,000,000\$	100,000	all	100\$	do 2nd series.....	50	10,000	ditto 1901	—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paíd	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
5,500,000\$	550,000	all	10\$	Leopoldina.....	100\$	—	3 May 1901	— 80,500
5,500,000\$	550,000	all	100\$	Minas de S. Jeronymo.....	100\$	51,985\$	Mar. 1901	— 15 000
5,500,000\$	550,000	all	100\$	Machê e Campos.....	100	72,000	—	—
5,500,000\$	550,000	all	100\$	Muzambinho.....	100	72,000	—	—
5,500,000\$	550,000	all	100\$	do 2nd series.....	100	72,000	—	—
5,500,000\$	550,000	all	100\$	Oeste de Minas.....	200	2,901,450	—	—
5,500,000\$	550,000	all	100\$	do do.....	75	—	—	2 000
5,500,000\$	550,000	all	100\$	Quilombo.....	100	—	Jul. Jan. 92	—
5,500,000\$	550,000	all	100\$	do do.....	80	—	—	—
5,500,000\$	550,000	all	100\$	União Sorocabana-Itana.....	200	1,430,650	6 1/2, June, 92	— 10 000
5,500,000\$	550,000	all	100\$	União Valenciana.....	200	60,435	6500, Feb. 85	— 2 000
5,500,000\$	550,000	all	100\$	Sapucahy.....	200	—	—	—
5,500,000\$	550,000	all	100\$	Tocantins e Araguaia.....	200	—	—	9 000
5,500,000\$	550,000	all	100\$	do do.....	55	—	—	—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paíd	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	250,000	all	100\$	Carica.....	100\$	—	—	— 2050
2,500,000\$	250,000	all	100\$	Carris Urbanos.....	200	172,952\$	—	—
2,500,000\$	250,000	all	100\$	Corcovado (Auto Hotel).....	100	6,971	1500, July 91	—
2,500,000\$	250,000	all	100\$	Jardim Botânico.....	200	755,028	3 000, May 1901	— 107 000
2,500,000\$	250,000	all	100\$	S. Christovão.....	200	—	8 000, Jan. 99	— 100 000
2,500,000\$	250,000	all	100\$	Villa Isabel.....	200	—	12000, Feb. 1901	—
2,500,000\$	250,000	all	100\$	Pernambuco.....	100	35,583	4 000, Sept. 1900	—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paíd	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
400,000\$	4,000	all	200\$	Empresa Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	3,448\$	—	—
3,000,000	30,000	all	50	Empresa de Sal e Navegação.....	50	174,389	5000, Aug. 1900	— 25 000
3,000,000	30,000	all	100\$	Empresa Vição do Brazil.....	100	350,000	9000, Aug. 1900	— 4500
3,000,000	30,000	all	200\$	Companhia Industrial.....	200	100,000	12 000, July 98	—
3,000,000	30,000	all	200\$	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	200	—	—	—
3,000,000	30,000	all	200\$	Navegação Costeira.....	200	—	—	—
3,000,000	30,000	all	200\$	S. João da Barra e Campos.....	200	39,597	12000, Feb. 1901	—
3,000,000	30,000	all	200\$	S. Paulista.....	200	—	—	—
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paíd	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000\$	all	200\$	Alliança.....	200\$	1,389,912\$	10000 - Jan. 1901	— 165,000
1,400,000	14,000	all	200	America.....	200	410,540	7 000 - Aug. 96	—
1,400,000	14,000	all	200	Bota fogo (anilagem).....	200	46,548	4 000 - Feb. 1900	—
1,400,000	14,000	all	200	Brazil Industrial.....	200	150,000	10 000 - Apr. 91	— 110 000
1,400,000	14,000	all	200	Carica.....	200	770,903	10 000 - Jan. 1901	—
1,400,000	14,000	all	200	Companhia Industrial.....	200	310,473	10 000 - ditto 1901	— 110 500
1,400,000	14,000	all	200	Corcovado.....	200	200,000	10 000 - Feb. 1901	— 150 000
1,400,000	14,000	all	200	D. Isabel.....	200	200,505	50 000 - Jan. 1900	—
1,400,000	14,000	all	200	Fabril Paulista.....	200	120,000	12 000 - July 98	—
1,400,000	14,000	all	200	Industrial Mucira.....	200	100,000	12 000 - Feb. 1901	—
1,400,000	14,000	all	200	Magéense.....	200	34,742	10 000 - July 1900	—
1,400,000	14,000	all	200	Manufatura Fluminense.....	200	170,842	10 000 - Jan. 1901	—
1,400,000	14,000	all	200	Petropolitana.....	200	64,780	10 000 - Jan. 1901	— 115 000
1,400,000	14,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial.....	200	751,644	12 000 - Jan. 1901	— 120 000
1,400,000	14,000	all	200	Rink (Woolens).....	200	57,310	7 000 - Jan. 1901	—
1,400,000	14,000	all	200	S. Felix.....	200	46,600	— ditto 1900	—
1,400,000	14,000	all	200	Santa Luzia.....	200	—	— ditto 99	—
1,400,000	14,000	all	200	S. João.....	200	70,808	— May 1901	—
1,400,000	14,000	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcantara.....	200	—	—	—
1,400,000	14,000	all	200	União Fabril.....	200	1,359,158	24000 - Aug. 1900	— 35 000
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paíd	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
3,000,000\$	15,000	all	200\$	Alliança.....	20\$	—	15000, July 97	—
3,000,000	3,000	all	200\$	Argos Fluminense.....	250	400,000\$	15000, Jan. 1901	— 300,000
3,000,000	3,000	all	200\$	Bomfim.....	30	—	1 500, Jan. 99	—
3,000,000	3,000	all	200\$	Companha.....	30	200,000	3 000, Jan. 1901	— 31 000
3,000,000	3,000	all	200\$	Garantia.....	100	250,000	8 000, Jan. 1901	—
3,000,000	3,000	all	200\$	Genral.....	20	400,000	1 000, ditto 1901	— 15 000
3,000,000	3,000	all	200\$	Indemnidade.....	20	100,000	5 000, Feb. 1901	— 10 000
3,000,000	3,000	all	200\$	Previdente.....	100	500,000	1 000, ditto 1901	— 14 000
3,000,000	3,000	all	200\$	Prosperidade.....	20	157,793	1 500, ditto 1901	— 15 000
Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paíd	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
3,000,000	3,000	all	200	Cruzeiro (match factory).....	200	—	— Mar. 95	—
3,000,000	3,000	all	200	Docas de Santos.....	200	—	— Jan. 1901	—
3,000,000	3,000	all	200	Empresa Industrial Brasileira.....	200	2,337,379	40 000, Jan. 1899	—
3,000,000	3,000	all	200	Eutocrado.....	200	14,973	1000, Aug. 91	—
3,000,000	3,000	all	200	Melhoramentos no Brazil.....	100	6,308,141	5 000, Jan. 92	— 10 000
3,000,000	3,000	all	200	"Gazeta de Noticias" (newspaper).....	200	54,000	4 000, Feb. 1900	—
3,000,000	3,000	all	200	"O Pais" (newspaper).....	50	1,934,679	10 000, Apr. 95	— 60 000
3,000,000	3,000	all	200	Loterias Nacionais do Brazil.....	100	300,000	13 000, Jan. 1901	—
3,000,000	3,000	all	200	Matte Larangeira (Paraguay tea).....	100	709,510	2 700, Feb. 92	—
3,000,000	3,000	all	200	Sociedade do R. de J. Building Society.....	200	444,941	10 000, Feb. 1901	— 50 000
3,000,000	3,000	all	200	Tipographica do Brazil.....	200	70,500	6 000, Dec. 1900	—
3,000,000	3,000	all	200	União (water forahps).....	200	79,900	— Jan. 1901	—



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**THE ANGLO-BRAZILIAN SCHOOL**  
VILLA MARIANNA  
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The boys are encouraged to play cricket and football and other healthy games, while the quality of the food, including milk, oatmeal porridge, etc., will be unexcelled. The boarders are under the special care of an English lady whose family resides in the school.

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The new prospectus is now ready and will be forwarded at once to those who apply for it.

CHARLES W. ARMSTRONG.

Principal.

Alameda dos Ametrados, 17.  
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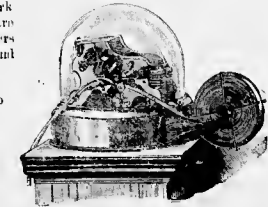
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" 21	Nile	Montevideo and Buenos Aires.
" 26	Magdalena	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.

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